

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending in the present application. Claims 21-23 have been withdrawn from prosecution as being directed to a non-elected invention.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

The Examiner has objected to the use of the term "traditionally" as used, for example, in claim 19. Applicant has followed the Examiner's suggestion and has removed the term "traditionally" from all pending claims.

CLAIMS REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. §112 for using terms which refer to actions that are implied but not positively recited. For example, in claim 1, the Examiner has raised objections to use of the phrases (1) "for coordinating but not matching design features of items", (2) "to be coordinated but not matched", (3) "creating a minimum of two items", and using the phrase coordinated, not-matched and their derivatives. The Examiner has also objected to use of the phrase "traditionally sold in pairs" in claim 19; use of the phrase "parts and pieces" in claims 8, 11, 19 and 20; and use of the phrase "items and products" in claims 11, 19 and 20. Applicant has corrected all of these deficiencies and has amended the pending claims in the application to positively recite the claimed invention. These changes to the claims are reflected in the Amendments to the Claims reflected in the listing of claims which begin on page 6 of this document.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Applicant has also amended the specification to correct obvious errors and to further clarify the present invention. No new matter has been added to the specification and support for the amended paragraphs and new paragraph added to the specification can be found as follows:

1. Amended paragraph [0093] -- see published application, pp. 22, 24, 94-99, 102-104, and Figs. 2-5.
2. Amended paragraph [0101] -- see published application, pp. 22, 24, 73, 92-93, 101-104, and Figs. 1-5.
3. Amended paragraph [0103] -- see published application, pp. 22, 24, 73, 92-93, 94-99, 101-104, and Figs. 1-5.
4. Amended paragraph [0129] -- see published application, pp. 22, 24, 58, 92-99, 101-104, 130-133, and Figs. 1-5.
5. Amended paragraph [0136] -- see published application, pp. 22, 24, 31-56, 57, 72, 73, 92-99, 101-104, 129-134, and Figs. 1-5.
6. New paragraph [0137] -- see published application, pp. 7, 19-24, 26, 28, 30, 32-60, 63, 73, 92-99, 101-104, 122, 129-133, and Figs. 1-5.

CLAIM REJECTIONS

Claims 1-6, 8-12, 14-16 and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Feld et al U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0026272; claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Feld et al reference; claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Feld et al reference in view of Berger et al U.S. Patent No. 6, 414, 693; and claim 17 stands rejected under

35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Feld et al in view of Marx et al U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0104148. In light of the cited rejections, as will be more fully explained below, Applicant has amended claims 1, 3-6, 8, 9, 11-13, 15-18, cancelled claims 2, 7, 10, 14, 19, 20, and Applicant has added new claims 24-43 to further distinguish over the cited prior art and to further clarify the present invention.

APPLICANT'S INVENTION

Applicant's invention relates to a unique method for coordinating non-matching patterns on selected items, the non-matching patterns being developed by placing certain design features on the selected items in a particular manner. More particularly, the present method includes identifying at least one item, selecting at least two different design features for use in developing the non-matching patterns for placement on the at least one identified item, placing at least one of the at least two different selected design features on one of at least two identified items and placing the other of the at least two selected different design features on the other of the at least two identified items so as to form at least one pattern on each such item. Importantly, the present method further includes coordinating the placement of the selected design features on at least two of the identified items such that the at least one pattern formed on one such item is non-matching or dissimilar to the at least one pattern formed on each of the other items. The selected design features for use in developing the non-matching patterns include, but are not limited to, color, color schemes, different colors, shades of the same color, seasonal theme characteristics, seasons, holidays, objects, activities, pattern shapes, textures and size. Any two or more of the above-referenced design features can be placed on two or more of the selected item and such design features can be coordinated such that the pattern formed on any one such item is different

from and non-matching when compared to the pattern form on each of the other items. These non-matching patterns are clearly illustrated in Figs. 1-5 of the present application. It is the selection of the design features and the placing and coordination of the placement of the selected design features on at least two of the identified items such as socks, shirts, pajama tops and bottoms, and other clothing items which distinguishes the present method from any of the methods or apparatus disclosed in the cited prior art as will be hereinafter explained.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. §1.102

The Examiner has indicated that the Feld et al reference discloses each element recited in claims 1-6, 8-12, 14-16, 18-20 as previously presented. Applicant has amended claims 1, 3-6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-16 and claim 18 as will be discussed below. Applicant has also cancelled claims 2, 10, 14, 19 and 20.

The Feld et al reference discloses a system and method for designing a wear article in a virtual environment wherein the wear article can be viewed and modified by a designer on a computer and wherein the wear article can be positioned and displayed on a virtual 3-dimensional model. As discussed in paragraph 32, the wear articles 16 may include any type of clothing that can be worn, carried, supported or displayed by an object such as a person, animal or thing. A virtual closet system 20 is provided for storing preloaded and/or downloaded wear articles from a vendor from which a customer can select an appropriate wear article. A virtual fitting room system 26 is also included which can display one or more of the virtual models together with one or more of the selected wear articles in a superimposed manner. As illustrated in Fig. 4, a user can view at a glance the stored wear articles, the virtual models, and any wear articles chosen to be displayed on one or more of the virtual models. Each wear article and each

virtual model includes data, the data associated with the virtual model representing the dimensions of the object and the data representing the wear article including such items as dimensions, material type, material design, stitching, and so forth.

Fig. 5 illustrates the Feld et al method for electronic shopping of wear articles. The system prompts a user to create a virtual 3-dimensional model of the user or other person at block 52. The model bank system generates different menus selectable by a user for entering measurement data with different degrees of detail. In other words, the user can set up the model measurements to include such items as age, gender, general size, body type, and other physical characteristics. After the measurement data is entered, a body sculpting menu may be accessed wherein the user personalizes body curves by deforming the virtual model subjectively based on the user's perception of his or her body. Setting up the model measurements is discussed in detail in paragraphs 41-46. A default model is also provided for entering a person's body information. See, P. 47.

Once the virtual model is created, a user may then browse through wear articles as represented at block 56 and select a desired wear article for display on the virtual model. Once the article is superimposed on the virtual model, the user may select different poses or positions of the model so as to view the wear article as a simulation of wearing the article on the user. The user can likewise select various options such as rolling up the sleeves or legs of the wear article, unrolling the sleeves or legs of the article, opening or closing buttons, zippers, or other fasteners on the wear article, tucking or untucking the wear article, and other such features. In this manner, the wear article may be viewed as a user would actually wear the article.

Paragraph 54 of the Feld et al reference discusses mixing and matching wear articles from different vendors. A detailed reading of this paragraph discloses the fact that a user can select a shirt from one particular vendor and a pair of pants from another particular vendor and display both the shirt and pants on the virtual model. This mixing and matching is not the same mixing and matching as discussed in the present application and as recited in the claims as will be hereinafter explained. Although a user using the Feld et al method can coordinate the appearance of different wear articles on the virtual model including fit, appearance and color coordination, the user cannot create at least two of the same articles with different non-matching patterns as disclosed in the present application.

Figs. 6-9 illustrate the super imposing of one or more virtual 3-dimensional wear articles on a virtual 3-dimensional model.

As explained in paragraph 65 of the Feld et al reference, the size of the wear article is compared to the size of the model and alterations can be made to fit the wear article to the model. The Feld et al method allows a user to quickly determine whether the wear article will or will not fit on the virtual model without going through the more time consuming calculations involved with stitching the patterns together. A user can then select a different size of the particular wear article, if appropriate, or the user can actually analyze the fit and stitch the patterns together as more fully explained in paragraphs 72-86 and Figs. 10 and 11. This is done by attempting to stitch the 2-dimensional patterns as explained in paragraph 64 of the Feld et al reference together to form the 3-dimensional wear article around the model. Each wear article has 2-dimensional data representative of the different portions of such wear article such as the back, front, sleeves, collar and so on as explained in paragraph 64. Each of these pattern pieces or portions can be

stitched together on the virtual model to obtain the proper fit. Importantly, the 2-dimensional data representative of the different wear article portions are fixed and the pattern pieces cannot be changed.

Although the Feld et al reference does discuss selecting or modifying 2-dimensional patterns or pattern portions, reference to patterns in the Feld et al reference refers to the overall wear article pattern and not to specific patterns associated with the various wear article portions. This is confirmed in paragraph 84 where the 2-dimensional pocket pattern can be manipulated so that the stripes 238 on the pocket will be aligned with the stripes 238 on one of the dresses front panels. This is also confirmed in paragraph 96 wherein 2-dimensional patterns are downloaded into a cutting machine for cutting the actual size of the pattern from one or more layers of material. There is no disclosure in the Feld et al reference as to placing different selected design features on different portions of at least two of the same identified items and coordinating the placement of such design features such that the at least one pattern formed on one item is non-matching with compared to the pattern formed on each of the other same type items. The Feld et al method is concerned with designing a single wear article or item such as a dress illustrated in Fig. 11 and although different material designs and pattern shapes are provided, the user selects only one of such material designs or shapes for a particular wear article as explained in paragraph 84. Although a user can select a different material type or different design for the collar 226, sash 228 and cuffs 230 for the dress illustrated in Fig. 11 as explained in paragraph 84, the final result is a wear article such as the dress illustrated in Fig. 11 having a coordinated matching pattern throughout the entire wear piece as shown in Fig. 11. Again, there is no disclosure for producing a wear article such as the pants illustrated in Fig. 4 of the present

application wherein non-matching patterns are associated with various pants portions, nor is there any disclosure in the Feld et al reference for creating multiple wear articles such as a pair of socks or a three sock combination wherein non-matching patterns using a selected number of different design features exist on each sock as described in the present application.

The Feld et al method is directed to designing a wear article such that the 2-dimensional patterns can be printed out to the actual size and/or downloaded into a cutting machine for directly cutting the actual size of the 2-dimensional patterns from one or more layers of material as explained in paragraph 96 and as set forth at step 237 in Fig. 10. The Feld et al method is an interactive method for designing wear articles so as to conform to the virtual 3-dimensional model within constraints imposed by certain parameters. This method is totally different from the present method for coordinating non-matching patterns on selected items as will be hereinafter explained.

Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly define the present method for coordinating non-matching patterns on selected items developed from placing certain design features on the selected items in a particular manner. The present method requires identifying at least one item such as socks, pants, shirts, and so forth; thereafter selecting at least two design features for use in developing non-matching patterns for placement on the selected item, which design features are further identified in amended claim 3; placing at least one of the at least two different selected design features on at least one of at least two of the identified items and placing the other of the at least two different selected design features on the other of the at least two of the identified items to form at least one pattern on each such item. This particular element of claim 1 requires the placement of the at least two selected design features on at least two of the same

identified items, such as two socks, two gloves, two shoes, two earmuffs, and so forth. This feature is not disclosed in the Feld et al reference wherein the user is working with and designing a single wear item and once that item is designed, the same pattern or design is used on all such items, or a new wear article is designed from the beginning. As a result, a sock designed using the Feld et al system, even if the sock has various colors or various patterns associated with that one particular sock, will translate into all socks having the same design or pattern. Once a sock is designed using the Feld et al method, all socks will include the same overall design. There is no teaching, suggestion, or disclosure that the user or designer in the Feld et al method will use the same elements or parameters or design features associated with designing one sock in a different manner for the second sock or other socks sold together as a pair of socks.

Still further, importantly, claim 1 also further requires the coordinating of the placement of the selected design features on at least two of the identified items (in our example, socks) such that the at least one pattern formed on one such item (on one sock) is non-matching when compared to the at least one pattern formed on each of the other items (other socks, either sold as a pair of socks, or in a grouping of three socks as recited in claims 4 and 5). Clearly, this coordination and manipulation of the selected design features to produce at least two of the same items, such as two socks, with different non-matching patterns is not disclosed or suggested in the Feld et al reference. As such, claim 1 is clearly and patentably distinguishable over the method disclosed in the cited Feld et al reference.

Amended claim 3 is dependent upon claim 1 and further clarifies the meaning of selecting at least two design features. As recited in claim 3, such features are selected from the group consisting of color, color schemes, different colors, shades of the same color, seasonal

theme characteristics, seasons, holidays, objects, activities, pattern shapes, textures and size. All of these specific items are discussed and disclosed in the present application. See, published application, pp. 25-134; tables 1-6. Claim 3 is clearly patentably distinguishable over the Feld et al reference.

Applicant is attaching hereto Exhibit A to illustrate the present method for coordinating non-matching patterns. In Exhibit A, the pair of socks illustrated on the left hand side of the Exhibit discloses at least two design features, namely, dots and stripes. According to claim 1, the identified item is a sock; the at least two design features are dots and stripes; at least one of the selected design features, namely, dots, are placed on one of the two identified socks and the other design feature, namely, stripes, are positioned on the other sock to form at least one pattern on each such sock. In addition, the stripes and dots are coordinated on the two socks such that the pattern formed on one sock is non-matching when compared to the pattern formed on the other sock. In addition, color, or different colors could likewise be part of the selected design features with respect to the pair of socks illustrated on the left hand side of Exhibit A. In similar fashion, the pair of socks illustrated above the term "fabulous" includes at least two different selected design features, namely, a rabbit, a duck, a turtle and different colors such as pink, blue and green; at least one of the selected design features, namely, the rabbits, are positioned on at least one of the three selected items (rabbits are on the pink sock) and the other design feature, namely, the ducks, are positioned on at least one of the other socks (ducks are on the blue sock); the other design feature, namely, the turtles are positioned on the third sock (turtles are on the green sock); and the different colors are likewise positioned on different socks to form at least one pattern on each sock; and the positioning of the colors and either the rabbits, ducks or turtles

on the at least two identified items are such that each pattern formed on each sock is non-matching. The same is likewise true with the three socks illustrated above the term "kooky" wherein the selected design features are stripes and different colors. The same is likewise true with the group of three socks illustrated above the term "marvelous" wherein the at least two selected design features are stripes and polka dots; and the same is likewise true with the group of three socks illustrated above the term "zany" wherein the at least two selected design features are stripes and polka dots. As can be seen by viewing the socks illustrated in Exhibit A, the placement of the selected design features are coordinated such that the pattern formed on one such item or sock is non-matching when compared to the pattern formed on each of the other items or socks.

Claim 4 is dependent upon claim 1 and such claim further limits claim 1 in that the at least one identified item is chosen from a category of items sold in pairs, such as the pairs of socks illustrated in Exhibit A. Since claim 4 is dependent upon claim 1, it is likewise clearly and patentably distinguishable over the cited Feld et al reference.

Claim 5 is likewise indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and is likewise in allowable condition. Claim 5 refers to the packaging of the selected item in quantities other than 2, such as the group of 3 socks illustrated in Exhibit A.

Claims 6 and 9 merely identify a specific item and since these claims are indirectly dependent upon claim 1, they are likewise in allowable condition.

Claim 8 is likewise dependent upon claim 1 and is directed to an item chosen from a category of items each having distinguishable sections. Support for this claim is illustrated in paragraph 138, table 2 of the published application and refers to items as illustrated in table 2

which have distinguishable sections which form a part of the total item. Again, having an item with distinguishable sections wherein at least some of the sections are coordinated with non-matching patterns is patentably distinguishable over the Feld et al reference.

Claim 11 is likewise dependent upon claim 1 and is directed to an item chosen from a category of items each having multiple unconnected pieces such as the items illustrated in paragraph 139, table 3 of the published application. This would include pajama tops and bottoms, shirts and pants, luggage sets and so forth. Here again the same method defined in claim 1 is used to coordinate the non-matching patterns associated with these unconnected pieces. As a result, claim 11 is clearly and patentably distinguishable over the cited Feld et al reference.

Claim 12 is dependent upon claim 11 and indirectly upon claim 1 and merely defines pajama tops and bottoms as the item chosen from the category of items having multiple and connected pieces. This claim is likewise in allowable condition.

Claim 13 is similar to dependent claim 12 except that it identifies the selected item as bedding. Here again, dependent claim 13 is indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and, as such, is in allowable condition.

Claim 15 is likewise dependent upon claim 1 and further defines the selected item as being chosen from a category of items matched within a group such as the grouped items illustrated at paragraph 141, table 5 of the published application. Here again, claim 15 is in allowable condition.

Claims 16, 17, and 18 depend directly from claim 15 and indirectly from claim 1 and merely define the specific type of item chosen from the category of items matched within a

group. Since these claims all depend indirectly from claim 1, they are likewise in allowable condition.

Applicant has added new dependent claim 24 which is likewise dependent upon claim 1, claim 24 further defining the at least one identified item as being chosen from a category of items each having inner and outer surfaces as illustrated in paragraph 140, table 4 of the published application. Here again, since claim 24 is dependent upon claim 1, it is in allowable condition.

New claim 25 is likewise indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and further defines at least one of the two selected design features as being color and further defines that at least one of the patterns formed on at least one item includes a variegated color pattern. The term "variegated" was a term used by the Examiner in discussions with the prior attorney of record in an attempt to describe Applicant's method for coordinating non-matching patterns on selected items. Applicant has adopted the term "variegated" as potentially suggested by the Examiner and has added the term to the new paragraph added to the present application in an attempt to define and conform the term "variegated" with the existing description of the present method as described in the present application. No new matter has been added to this description.

Claims 26, 27 and 28 are likewise indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and each respectively describe a monochromatic color scheme, an analogous color scheme, and a complimentary color scheme. Support for these claims can be found at paragraphs 31-46 of the published application. No such disclosure is found in any of the cited prior art.

New claims 29, 30 and 31 are dependent respectively from dependent claims 26, 27 and 28 and further define the monochromatic, analogous and complimentary color schemes. Support

for these dependent claims are set forth in paragraph 36. Here again, nothing similar to these particular color schemes used for coordinating non-matching patterns on selected items is disclosed, suggested, or taught by the Feld et al reference.

New claim 32 is likewise indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and further defines the selected color features associated with the non-matching items. Support for this claim is set forth at paragraph 32 of the published application. Again, this feature is clearly and patentably distinguishable over the Feld et al reference.

New claim 33 is likewise indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and likewise further defines the color design features and the placement of the two selected colors with respect to the identified object. Support for this claim is set forth at paragraph 63 of the published application. Here again, these features are clearly and patentably distinguishable over anything disclosed in the Feld et al reference.

New claim 34 is again indirectly dependent upon claim 1 and likewise further defines the selected color design features. Support for this claim is set forth in paragraphs 63 and 73 of the published application. Here again, this feature is clearly and patentably distinguishable over the Feld et al reference.

New independent claim 35 is of similar scope as independent claim 1 except for use of the term "dissimilar patterns" as compared to "non-matching patterns" as used in claim 1. In all other respects, independent claim 35 is substantially similar to independent claim 1 and all of the arguments set forth above with respect to claim 1 and with respect to distinguishing claim 1 over the cited prior art likewise equally holds true with respect to claim 35. It is the placing and coordinating the placement of the selected design features on at least two of the identified items

which develops the dissimilar or non-matching patterns associated with the present invention.

New independent claim 35 is therefore likewise patentably distinguishable over the cited Feld et al reference.

New dependent claim 36 is substantially identical to amended claim 4 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 4.

New dependent claim 37 is substantially identical to amended claim 8 and is allowable for all of the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 8.

New dependent claim 38 is substantially identical to amended claim 11 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 11.

New dependent claim 39 is substantially identical to amended claim 15 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 15.

New dependent claim 40 is substantially identical to new claim 24 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 24.

New dependent claim 41 is substantially identical to amended claim 3 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 3.

New dependent claim 42 is substantially identical to new claim 25 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 25.

New dependent claim 42 is substantially identical to new claim 25 and is in allowable condition for all of the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 25.

It should also be noted that dependent claims 36-42 all depend directly from independent claim 35 and for this reason alone, such claims are in allowable condition.

New independent claim 43 is again patterned after independent claims 1 and 35 but uses the term "variegated patterns" instead of non-matching patterns or dissimilar patterns. As discussed with respect to new claim 25, Applicant has adapted the Examiner's potentially suggested term "variegated" and has defined such term in terms of the present disclosure in the new paragraph added to the present specification, no new matter being added in such definition. The basic method set forth in independent claims 1 and 35 is again set forth in new independent claim 43 and the placement and coordination of the placement of the selected design features on at least two of the identified items is again substantially similar to the method disclose in independent claims 1 and 35. For these reasons, independent claim 43 is likewise in allowable condition and is clearly and patentably distinguishable over the cited Feld et al reference.

Claims Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Feld et al reference. Applicant has cancelled claim 7 and, as a result, this rejection is now moot.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Feld et al reference in further view of the Berger et al reference. The Berger reference is cited merely to disclose that a product can be a luggage set. Applicant has amended claim 13 to delete reference to a luggage set and has, instead, defined the at least one item having multiple unconnected pieces to be bedding, namely, bedding including a sheet, a pillow case and a comforter. Neither the primary Feld et al reference, or the Berger reference, disclose the use of non-matching, dissimilar, or variegated patterns on bedding items. The Berger reference is specifically directed to a system and method for generating computer displays on custom bag designs. The Berger et al reference discloses a system for enabling a person to manipulate a selected graphic image

from a plurality of graphic images to a predetermined location on a selected article image and fixing the selected graphic image on the article image at that predetermined location. There is no discussion of any method or system for creating and/or developing non-matching or dissimilar patterns on selected items as disclosed in the present application. Also, importantly, claim 13 is indirectly dependent upon independent claim 1 which recites the present method for developing non-matching patterns and it is this method which is patentably distinguishable over all of the cited prior art.

Dependent claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the primary Feld et al reference in further view of Marx et al U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0104148. Dependent claim 17 is directed to clothing for members of a team and the Examiner points Applicant to paragraph 8 of the Marx et al published application which refers to matching themed cloth containers and clothing. Here again, the important term is "matching". Applicant's method is directed to a method for coordinating and/or developing non-matching patterns associated with selected items and since dependent claim 17 is indirectly dependent upon claim 1 which recites the patentably distinguishable method, claim 17 is therefore in allowable condition.

Since all of the independent claims remaining in the present application, namely, claims 1, 35 and 43 are clearly and patentably distinguishable over all of the cited prior art, either alone or in any combination thereof, as set forth and explained above, all of the remaining dependent claims depending from the above-identified independent claims are likewise in allowable condition.

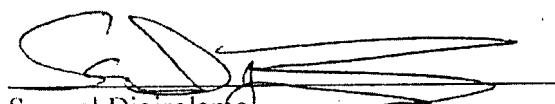
Application of: Jonah Staw
Serial No.: 10/827,392
Amendment

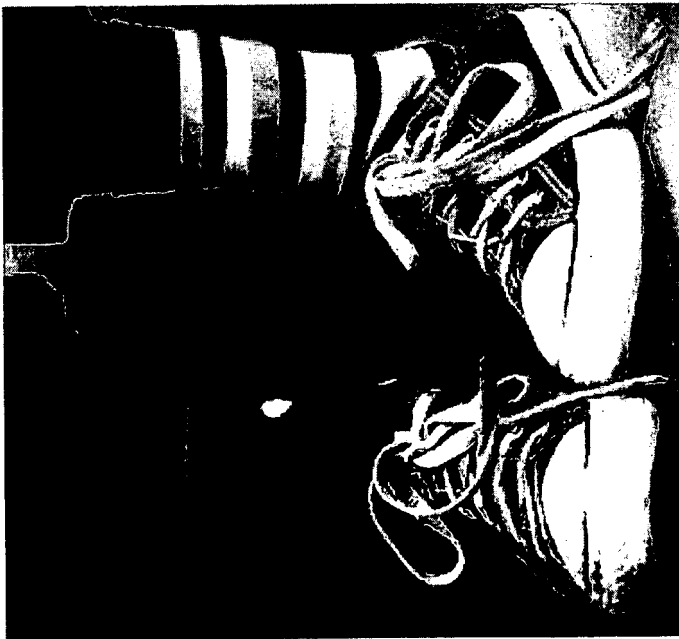
It is now believed that all of the pending claims in the present application, namely, claims 1, 3-6, 8, 9, 11-13, 15-18, and new claims 24-43 contain limitations and restrictions which patentably distinguish them over the cited prior art including the primary Feld et al reference and the secondary Berger et al and Marx et al references. None of the cited references, either alone or in any combination thereof, disclose or suggest all of the novel features associated with the present method, nor do the prior art constructions and methods provide the specific advantages and objectives obtained by the present method. Favorable action and allowance of the claims is therefore respectfully requested.

If any issue regarding the allowability of any of the pending claims in the present application could be readily resolved, or if other action could be taken to further advance this application such as an Examiner's amendment, or if the Examiner should have any questions regarding the present amendment, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner please telephone Applicant's undersigned attorney in this regard.

Respectfully submitted,

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MY PRODUCTS HAVE:

- Wholesome (not sexy) design that kids love and moms approve
- A trademark look through color and pattern



there's a method to this mismatch!

As you've probably noticed, I LOVE color. That's why I came up with four different color waves for my socks. Each color wave feels different from the next. This way, you get to choose which is right for your mood! Click on any color wave to see how it works.



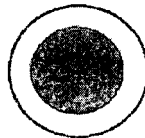
fabulous

is all about monochromatic colors (these are different shades of the same color). Think same-same, but different when you slip on a pair of my fabulous socks!

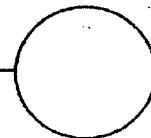


oo-y

is all about complementary colors (these colors sit opposite each other on the color wheel). Opposites attract when it comes to my kooky socks - they'll put some dazzle in your razzle!



attachod color wheel



arv ious

is all about analogous colors (these colors sit next to each other on the color wheel). My marvelous socks are like sisters because their colors are kinda similar and totally unique at the same time!



ny

is all about every color on our color wheel - hey, the more the merrier. Turn your feet into a rainbow of fun!

EXHIBIT

A

Labels